

VIII.

BUTTE CITY, Mont., Sept. 27.—The stu-

it Butte, found only one of those most
only of all sights in this far Western coun

[illegible]

I shall write at length in another letter. The mills for the reduction of the ores are below the city on the west bank and river, and are distant from the

VISITING THE NEW FOREST.

A FINE VIEW FROM THE HAMPSHIRE CLIFFS—
FREEHOLDERS BY RIGHT OF POSSESSION—THE

[illegible]

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY.
TESTIMONY OF W. T. SCHIDE ABOUT OIL AND OF G

[illegible]

A LETTER FROM L. BRADFORD PRINCE.
STATEMENTS HELD OUT TO CAPITAL—THE SOIL

A WIDE FIELD FOR ENTERPRISE.

STR: During all the time of my residence here

CATTLE RAISING.—An immense field for this branch of industry is still open in New Mexico; and it can be surely successful under the same conditions as with sheep raising. The profits are greater, but it requires a larger capital at the commencement and a longer period before there are returns of income.

adapted to fruit culture, and so are other portions of the Territory. Plums and apricots flourish con-

MARKET GARDENS.—While a great proportion of the land in the Territory is adapted to grazing, yet there are beautiful valleys of extraordinary fertility, where enormous crops can be raised on small areas. Such are the valleys of Mora and Taos, part of the Pecos valley, etc. These present just the field adapted to German market gardeners, for whose products the new hotels and advancing tide of population will make a ready market.

profit to themselves and benefit to the community.

Woolen Mills.—Turning from farm products to manufactures, the most profitable investment in the latter connection would be a woolen mill. Wool is the great product of New Mexico. It is there in inexhaustible quantities, and at present is all transported East at a very heavy ex-

are now brought from the Eastern fac-

quires moralized attendance, and that there are country towns of considerable size which are present here no qualified physician.

It is true, I could not find out, some of the business opportunities and something of the industrial situation in New Mexico. I shall add here that the climate, which is generally fine, is invalids at the East, to engage in active business here. Especially to those having weak lungs, it presents great advantages. Here, the medicinal vineyards if they are not carefully cultivated, the roughness of life on a ranch, the raising and hot springs at Las Vegas, now under control of the railroad company, who are making rapid improvements, and the numerous fine resorts of the Eastern watering-place life to the families of such residents as desire it, before next Summer.

And—what to the ships of the Pacific Coast, and the "hot spots" locate here, and presents a marked contrast to attempted settlement in the Southern States, they will find the native population polite, generous and friendly, and without the proper class, but inclined to welcome good citizens from whosoever they come. Considering the circumstances of the country, and the fact that the first Americans who came to the Territory, it is really surprising that so much good will should be felt by the so-called "Mexican" population toward the new comer; but it certainly is. The Mexicans, who are the majority of the population, in their homes, and who are entitled to respect and confidence, will find a welcome anywhere in the Territory, and need, I think, no special protection from society.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

NEWPORT JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 15. The indications

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Oct. 17.—Postmaster-General Key, Colonel W. B. Thomson, General superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, and Colonel J. B. Parker, Chief Special Agent, were here to-day. They were met at Milford Station by the Hon. J. E. Senior and Henry Williams, of the Baltimore Steam

est were visited, and a cordial impromptu reception was held in the Council Chamber. The party will leave tonight for Halthouse.

FLORENCE McDONALD BURIED.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—The remains of Florence McDonald, the Burnet House suicide, were buried to-day from Habig's undertaking establishment. The coffin was covered two feet deep with floral offerings.

EMIGRANTS ON THE GERMAN STEAMERS
A DESCRIPTION OF STEERAGE ACCOMMODATION

Tea and coffee were issued at 3 p. m., and at 6 there was coffee again, with fresh bread and blintz. The dinners were varied, never being the same two days running. The following bills of fare for the steership dinner during the voyage from Bremen to New-York were copied from the ship's books:

September 11. Rice soup, fresh beef, potatoes, flour.

The secretary was instructed to open a correspondence with mill machinery and four men in this country and Europe in relation to holding an exposition for machinery and mill machinery at Chicago, to open June 1st, and to secure the necessary staff in Building in that city, if possible. President Lincoln and Alex. H. Smith, of St. Louis, were appointed to visit New-York and Washington to arrange for holders of patents and exhibitors of machinery from both Europe and America, and receiving such machinery under bond.

Amount of duty.

The receipts last year were \$83,375; disbursements \$181,801; receipts since May, \$6,252; balance on hand \$33,889.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The excitement on Chicago continues today, and wheat reached the highest

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The surviving members of the Association of Veterans of 1812, numbering sixteen, met to-day, and formally dissolved this organization, President Hudson, of Lexington, delivering the farewell address. All of the members are about eighty years of age, and, owing to their infirmities, it is difficult for them to assemble.

A PLANET DISCOVERED BY PALISA.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Professor Foerster of Berlin, announces the discovery by Palisa on the 13th of October, 1879, of a planet of the twelfth magnitude.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

One of the most striking proofs of the impetus building has received is the great advance in the price of bricks. The yards at Haverstraw-on-the-Hudson, where a large part of the bricks supplying the New-York market is made, have not been able to supply the demand. Although this is partly due to the fact that fewer bricks have been made this year than last, it is mainly due to the increased activity in building operations. The present price of bricks is from \$6.50 to \$7 per 1,000, an advance of \$2.50 or more than 50 per cent per 1,000 since last season.

condition of the market, replied: "The advance in the price of bricks is due to the unexpected demand. The

By contrast, substantially repeated the statement made by Mr. Barragh. The advance in all kinds of materials has been very great, but the cost of labor has advanced for persons who had decided to build, because it could be done at a very small cost. He asserted the present activity in building is due to the fact that there are about 100,000 unemployed people. The building interest was in excess of that of last year by at least 40 per cent, and next year would find all appearances be a very busy season. He said that the cost of building has been 10 per cent more than at any time he had ever known, but carriers receiving \$1.70 a day.

A prominent master carpenter was asked to estimate the cost of building a house of 10 rooms. He replied: "There are 50 per cent more houses in course of erection than last year. Some of these are building by speculators, but the most of them are being built by the people themselves. The cost of building has advanced. Therefore, there has been some advance in all sorts of building materials, some kinds yet remain below what they were in 1914. The cost of lumber is 30 per cent less than in 1890; yard timber, such as is used in the construction of dwellings, is also less. Common brands are about the same. Wages compared with 1914 are 25 per cent higher. The cost of a house when paid \$175 a day; now they receive, with about the same cost of living, \$2.25 and \$2.50 a day."

Scott, of the firm of Scott & Myers, auctioneers of real estate, No. 4 Pine-st., said:

Francis Kline, real estate broker, at No. 54 Pine st. was also asked to give his views on the real estate market.

"The appreciation of property since last year is due to greater confidence on the part of capitalists. As a result, many men who had money were afraid to invest it. Since the panic has been reached through speculation, and the market is now healthier, men who have had money in investments and securities bringing them a very small return have been turning to real estate. Capitalists are turning to real estate as always been a favorite investment for merchants and others having surplus funds and premises to dispose of. Capitalists are showing a disposition to buy improved property. There are many more houses being bought by cash purchasers. This is viewed as a most favorable sign of better condition of things. This improvement in real estate has been very rapid during the last year. The advance in the price of real estate is greater than that in improved property, mainly because of the very small amount of improved property for sale. For example, we began to sell long ago for purchasers at \$15,000; today they command easily from \$22,000 to \$25,000. This is not improved much, but they are not. They are slower to advance than real estate. They are also made to find by the great amount of property on the market through the foreclosure of mortgages."

MEXICO, Oct. 5.—Señor Benítez has returned from Europe to the capital. There were great

LECTURES AT ASSOCIATION HALL

The Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association has issued its programme for the Winter season of 1879. The first name on the list is James K. Murdoch, of Philadelphia, who will read lectures from the works of Dickens, Shakespeare, Whittier, and other authors, on Friday evening, October 24. The following are the other lecturers and readers announced, with their subjects and dates upon which they will appear: Benjamin F. Taylor, LL. D., "The Golden Rule," or "Gripes of California," October 31; A. A. Hayes, Jr., "Life in the Far East," November 7; Professor J. W. Churchill, readings from Dickens, Shakespeare, Longfellow and others, November 14; Dr. John H. Vincent, "That day," November 21; the Hon. George W. F. Rainsford, "The American Republic," November 28; Dr. F. G. West, Young Man, December 5; Professor C. E. King, "The Kingdom of God," December 12; Dr. Wendell F. F. "Norway and the Midnight Sun," December 19; Professor F. W. Hooford, "Romance and Reality," December 26; and Dr. J. W. Churchill, "The Kingdom of God," January 2, 1880. All lectures will be given at Association Hall, Fourth-

THE PLEASURES OF FRIENDSHIP.—"Joe what makes your nose so red?" "Friendship, it does not. Does it not make that red?" "Yes."

Such an illigant time as we had! There was five of us,—myself was one, Pat was two, the two Cronins was three, and Denis the piper was four—but; that seems to be wrong. Now I have it,—myself was one, the two Cronins was two, Pat was three—'an'—and the piper was four, wasn't he! Bodad I'm thinking there was but four of us after all!